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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

After preliminary business had been transacted.

Mr. Rusk reported a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. Shields moved that the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the removal of Brevet Brig. General Talbot; and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Davis's resolution, directing an inquiry into the propriety of increasing the salary of the naval officers at the principal commercial ports of the United States, was adopted.

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill granting bounty land to the soldiers who were engaged in the Mexican war.

The non-intervention resolutions were taken up; when

Mr. Seward delivered his views upon the subject, and

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

Mr. Clarke presented petitions from Rhode Island, praying that aid be given to the Collins line of steamships.

Mr. Brodhead reported adversely upon the memorial asking that the Government defray the expenses of the American exhibitors at the World's Fair.

Mr. Dawes, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill requiring that the appointment of Representatives for California shall be made upon the returns actually received from that State.

A resolution was reported from the same committee, declaring that the next Presidential election shall be according to the apportionment under the act of 1850, with the addition of new Territory.

Mr. Stockton commented upon a portion of Mr. Seward's speech of yesterday, and complained of what he considered a malignant charge of dishonesty contained in it.

Mr. Seward's resolution, providing for any intent of charging dishonesty upon any one

Mr. Stockton expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

Mr. McKee presented the credentials of the Hon. Walter Brooks, Senator elect from Mississippi, for the unexpired term of Mr. Foote.

A bill reported by Mr. Mason, making an appropriation of \$3,000 to complete the cemetery for the American officers and soldiers who died near the city of Mexico, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Seward's resolution, directing that the expenses of Kosuth's reception and entertainment in the city be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, at a cost not exceeding \$5,000, was taken up.

Mr. Cass moved to amend it by making it a joint resolution, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Seward's resolution, providing for any intent of charging dishonesty upon any one

Mr. Stockton expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Cobb, granting the right of way and grants of public lands for railroad purposes in Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Cobb delivered a few remarks in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Clingman moved an amendment, which was declared out of order, proposing to exempt all railroad iron from duty.

Mr. White, of Alabama, followed in favor of the bill, and in support of granting lands for internal improvement purposes.

Before this subject was disposed of, Mr. Phelps rose to a question of privilege, and presented the petition of A. W. Reynolds, contending the seat of R. H. Weightman, as a delegate from the Territory of New Mexico, and charging that the election of the last-named gentleman was in violation of law, and by virtue of gross corruption.

The subject was passed over for the present, Mr. Weightman not being in his seat.

Mr. Seward's resolution, providing for any intent of charging dishonesty upon any one

Mr. Stockton expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

After a short Executive session, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

The House, after preliminary business, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Homestead bill, when

Mr. Richardson made a defence of Senator Douglas, claiming for this gentleman the high reputation for honesty and Democracy, and as having been the architect of his own fortune, and the proud position which he now occupies before the country.

Mr. Breckinridge replied to so much of the above remarks as referred to himself, and denied that he had made any attack upon Judge Douglas.

Mr. Washburn delivered a speech in favor of granting lands to Maine, to build a railroad, as a part of the great European and North American railroad.

The Committee rose, when, on motion of Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, and under the operation of the previous question, the Senate bill appropriating \$72,600 for the repair of the Congressional Library was passed.

Mr. Houston moved to postpone the special order for the purpose of taking up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, objected to this, deeming the bill for continuing the work upon the extension of the Capitol as more important; and he referred to the workmen and laborers who filled the galleries, watching with anxiety every movement made with a view to

that object. These men had been induced by the Government to come hither, and they had families to support. If the work was to be finished, it was true economy to go on with it now.

Mr. Houston thought it was more necessary to provide horses and forage for the troops in New Mexico, California, and Oregon; besides, for the want of the money contemplated to be appropriated by the Deficiency bill, the Government drafts are now dishonored.

Mr. Walsbri briefly appealed to the House to take up the Capitol Extension bill. Some of these laborers have been compelled to sell their horses and gear, and to quit about the sufferings of other persons was an insult to them.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, while sympathizing as much as any one with these men, repudiated the appeal to the galleries; and suggested that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill that it might be voted upon at once in the House.

Mr. Stanley offered a resolution to close the debate on the Homestead bill to-morrow, at three o'clock; and wanted the country to see who are responsible for delaying the public business.

These and many were ordered on the passage of the resolution; pending which, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

On motion of Mr. Ficklin, the Homestead bill was postponed after to-day, until next Tuesday week.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up that measure; when

Mr. McKee, of California, replied to the remarks of Mr. Breckinridge, who he said, had by implication made grave charges against Judge Douglas, by connecting his name with the attacks of the Democratic Review on the "old fogies" of the Democratic party.

He declared himself warmly in favor of Douglas, and as having all the elements of success in a Presidential struggle.

Mr. Bell addressed the Committee on the subject of the bill, some of the sections of which he wished to see amended, and earnestly spoke up for the bill, and in doing so, he alluded to French spoliation, and giving land for internal improvement purposes, before he should be called upon to vote for the bill now before them.

Mr. Cable, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the bill, and when he concluded,

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

In Arvins's Cyclopaedia of Anecdotes, recently published, the following are related respecting this distinguished American artist:

The strong devotional feelings of this late distinguished artist formed one of the most prominent traits of his beautiful character.

Connected with this characteristic is a remarkable incident in his early life, which has been related to us by one of his few intimate friends.

Mr. Allston was a member of the Episcopal Church. Although in early life he was ever a constant attendant, he was not strongly attached to religion, nor eminent for his piety.

It would be too much to say that he was an unbeliever, or even a skeptic, in his views, but he was wont to speak slightly of religious things, and even to enjoy jests at the expense of holy subjects. His feelings, however, underwent a remarkable change, in consequence of a singular event in his life, which made a very strong impression, and was ever regarded by him as a direct divine interposition in his behalf.

Not long after his marriage with his first wife, the sister of the late Dr. Channing, he made his second visit to Europe. After a residence there of a little more than a year, his pecuniary wants became very pressing, and he went—more so than at any other period of his life.

He was even at times at a loss for the means of purchasing the necessities of life.

On one of these occasions, as he himself used to narrate the event, he was in his studio reflecting, almost with a feeling of desperation, upon his condition, when an acquaintance seemed to tell him that he had deserved his afflictions, and drawn them upon himself, by his neglect of religion, and his want of due gratitude for past favors from Heaven. His heart, all at once, seemed filled with the hope that God would answer his prayers, if he would offer up his direct expression of penitence, and ask for divine aid. He accordingly locked his door, withdrew to a corner of the room, threw himself upon his knees, and prayed for a loaf of bread for himself and his wife.

While thus employed, a knock was heard at the door. A feeling of momentary shame at being detected in this position, and of fear lest he might have been observed, induced him to hasten and open the door. A stranger inquired for Mr. Allston. He was anxious to learn who the fortunate purchaser of the painting of the Angel Uriel, regarded by the artist as one of his masterpieces, and which had won the prize at the exhibition of the Academy. He was told that it had not been sold.

He said it was possible? Not sold! Where is it to be had?

"It is in my room. Here it is," producing the painting from a corner, and wiping off the dust.

"Is it for sale? Can it be bought?" was the eager interrogatory.

"It is for sale; but its value has never yet, to my idea of its worth, been adequately appreciated, and I would not part with it."

"What is its price?"

"I have done nothing of the kind. I have always, so far, exceeded my offers. I leave it for you to name the price."

"Will four hundred pounds be an adequate recompense?"

"It is more than I have ever asked for it."

"Then the painting is mine."

The stranger introduced himself as the Marquis of Stafford, and he became, from that moment, one of the warmest friends of Mr. Allston.

By him, Mr. Allston was introduced to the society of the nobility and gentry, and he became one of the most favored among the many gifted minds that adorned the circle to which he was thus introduced, but in which he was never fond of appearing often.

The instantaneous relief, thus afforded by the liberality of this noble visitor, was always regarded by Allston as a direct answer to his prayer, and it made a deep impression upon his mind.

To this event he was ever after wont to attribute the increase of devotional feelings, which became a prominent trait in his character.

ALLSTON'S CRAY FISH.

Allston's great picture has been the subject of no little misunderstanding. It was unfortunate that such vague and almost boundless expectations in regard to it should have been excited in the public mind.

His injudicious friends whispered about that he was engaged upon a picture of a direct and gentry, and he became one of the most favored among the many gifted minds that adorned the circle to which he was thus introduced, but in which he was never fond of appearing often.

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To this event he was ever after wont to attribute the increase of devotional feelings, which became a prominent trait in his character.

Two reasons have been assigned for this—one, that an execution has been levied upon the work, in consequence of which the artist had resigned it in disgust; the other, that the great idea in the picture—that of making the light all radiate from the hand-writing on the wall—had been anticipated by Martin.

In 1831, Allston says in a letter to McMurdo, "I have but a few weeks since been established in my new painting-room, which I have built in this place, (Cambridgeport) Belshazzar has been rolled up and reposing in his packing case for more than three years, in consequence of my former large room in Boston passing into the hands of a new owner, who

has converted it into a library stable. . . . and a Belshazzar still remains some time in his case; some embarrassing debts, and my immediate necessities, being the cause. I must be free in mind before I can finish. I trust, however, that the time will not be very long."

In another letter, he thus speaks of it: "I could long ago have finished this and other pictures as large, had my mind been free; for, indeed, I have already bestowed upon it as much mental and manual labor as, under any other state of mind, would have completed several such pictures. But to go into the subject of all the obstacles and hindrances upon my spirit would hardly be consistent with delicacy and self-respect. Nor could I be far enough understood, if I should do it, to answer by it any essential purpose. Those feelings which are most intimately blended with one's nature, and which most powerfully and continuously influence one are the very feelings most difficult to give any distinct apprehension of to another."

It is well known that not until a few months before his death did Allston resume the work. He then erased several figures, altered his plan, and in the midst of these changes forever ceased from his labors. It remains a great fragment. His power and style are, however, clearly evident. To the artist it will ever be an object of veneration, for it bears the last touches of the great pencil. It has secured to Allston an immortality which would have satisfied even Napoleon himself. Allston was indeed one of the first stars in the bright constellation of American geniuses.

From the Louisville (Kentucky) Journal.

THE SEAMSTRESS.

BY M. T. CARPENTER.

All the day long and half of the night
Her needle she busily plied—
Haggard and worn, a pitiful sight,
She labored, yet food was denied.

Winter winds blew her wretched home through,
And the cold, with shams he told
Hungry and cold, with shams he told
That ever such scenes are on earth.

Low the light burns—her needle and thread
Must haste or the light will be gone,
And the cold, with shams he told
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bite rapidly, no sport is more exciting, and the dozen men will often catch from thirty to fifty crabs in an hour. When caught, they are split, "gibbed," scraped, washed in three barrels, and then salted—the whole being done with astonishing celerity.

The season for mackerel is the fisherman's holyday. The work is easy, healthy, and pleasant—the weather warm, and generally delightful. Two-thirds of the time is generally spent in idleness, hunting for the fish, and the sailors lounge about, free from care, growing fat, ragged, and lazy.

Cape Ann and Cape Cod are the greatest fishing ports of the Union, and at these points scarcely aught else is heard of than the prospect for fish and the state of the markets. Children scarcely large enough to walk discourse upon the relative merits of codfish, halibut, and salmon, are to be seen, and the male members look forward with eager eagerness to the time when, as "skipper" of some bonnie craft, they shall carry death and destruction to the finny tribes of the great waters.

The sound of a mackerel "flapping" upon deck, the sweet music to a Cape Codder's ear; and Captain Davis, from Gloucester, an intelligent and capable fisherman, once assured us that had a Cape Cod "skipper" been dead a week, only place him upon the deck of his vessel, and let the mackerel dance about him, he would at once spring to his feet, stand to his lines, yell to his crew that the mackerel had "struck," and order them to "up, dogs, and at 'em!"

No. 1 mackerel are eaten about the large cities; No. 2 sent West and South; while No. 3, being wretchedly poor and unsaleable, are sent to the West Indies as luxuries for the slaves.

DR. DEWEY ON PROGRESS AND REFORM.

We are very glad to see Dr. Dewey's Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association printed in so goodly a form, and have marked several passages for insertion. The whole Lecture shows how deeply the author feels himself wronged by being regarded as in any sense a pro-slavery man, and will find in a considerable degree to correct the impression produced by his speeches and articles on the Fugitive Slave Law. We are happy to observe so direct a denial of the language ascribed to him regarding his own kindred:

"I said in my speech, 'I would consent that my own brother, or my own nephew, or my own son, should be sold into slavery—ten times rather would I go myself—than that this Union should be sacrificed for me or for us.' And I am ready to stand by this as a just and honorable sentiment; and can only wonder that any man should have the nerve to contradict me. Indeed, I suppose the only chance of making it appear so, was to connect with it the falsehood to which I have just referred."

Taking the language as it stands, whilst we can see in it a meaning very heroic, and doubt not that Dr. Dewey, so far as we regard it as an expression of his attitude, is well to deal in rhetorical illustrations so shocking to the feelings and so likely to be distorted from their true meaning into apologies for a law whose only plausible defence can be its alleged necessity. We could not believe that Dr. Dewey ever intended to allude to his mother in that connection, and are glad that the contradiction once made by one of our editors, at our ministerial conference, has now the confirmation of his own undoubted word. Such errors are not corrected in a day, yet we hope that the truth may overtake him, and that he will not try to rob him of his rightful reputation as a fearless and uncompromising advocate of what he believes to be the truth. He has never been disposed to withhold his opinions from motives of expediency, and he sometimes seemed to us too indolent to times and circumstances in stating his views. He has not shrunk from dealing plainly with the evils of slavery in a community where the institution exists; and if his views do not please Northern Abolitionists they have been as little welcome to Southern slaveholders. We are glad that the contradiction once made by one of our editors, at our ministerial conference, has now the confirmation of his own undoubted word. Such errors are not corrected in a day, yet we hope that the truth may overtake him, and that he will not try to rob him of his rightful reputation as a fearless and uncompromising advocate of what he believes to be the truth. He has never been disposed to withhold his opinions from motives of expediency, and he sometimes seemed to us too indolent to times and circumstances in stating his views. He has not shrunk from dealing plainly with the evils of slavery in a community where the institution exists; and if his views do not please Northern Abolitionists they have been as little welcome to Southern slaveholders.

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tion of the work on the two wings of the Capitol.

Mr. Wilcox resumed the remarks which he commenced yesterday, and during which the difficulty occurred between him and Mr. Brown. He vindicated his course as a Union Democrat, and distinguished the friends of the Union.

Messrs. Beale, Duncan, Wallace, Stanton or Kentucky, Chandler, Carter, Walsh, and others continued the debate. Their remarks were confined to the manner in which the walls of the Capitol have been built. Mr. Duncan, as we said, asked the committee, that if there is any reluctance to be placed upon the partial testimony, the foundation of the wing is capable of sustaining much more weight than is proposed to be placed upon it; that the foundation is better than any of the other public buildings, or that of any building ever erected in this country.

The Committee adopted the amendment of Mr. Stanton, appropriating five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended on the wings of the Capitol.

to the 30th of June, 1853.

When the Committee rose, this was concurred in, and after an ineffectual motion to lay the joint resolution upon the table—yeas 43 nays 124—it was passed, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, offered a resolution authorizing the Doorkeeper, with the consent of the Speaker, to appoint three additional

pages on the floor of this House, making the entire number fifteen. This was rejected, where the gentleman moved a reconsideration of the vote; and after debate, the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 81, nays 81. And the resolution was modified to two instead of three pages, and in that form passed.

The memorial of A. W. Reynolds, of New Mexico, contesting the seat of R. H. Weightman, the delegate from that Territory, was taken up, when

Mr. Phelps proceeded to sustain the charges in the memorial against Governor Calhoun.

Mr. Weightman responded, said Governor Calhoun was innocent, and that he would sustain him when the memorial was referred to the Committee on Elections.

And the House adjourned.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS
 was occupied with speeches in the House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, by Messrs. Hillyer and Jackson, of Georgia, and Giddings of Ohio, on the Slavery Question, the bill and the state of the Union.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

M^{RS} Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Great Story* first published in the *Nation's Era* and has just issued in two handsome volumes, illustrated by six well-executed engravings, for sale at the lowest price, in any quantity, at the *Bookstore of the National Era*, 3 Cornhill, up stairs. A discount will be made to those who take an extra number of copies for distribution. Price—\$1, in paper covers.

[illegible]

The article by the Rev. E. E. Hale is another of the \$100 prize stories.

This number contains six pages of the latest Musical, Artistic, and Literary intelligence, including notices of the best recent foreign publications. This department, as prepared by Mr. Isaac S. Lelan, we are confident, will afford general satisfaction.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS

cannot be surpassed and ar-24 in number, viz:

The Morning Bath. A Mosaic on Steel, by J. Sartin, after a picture painted by C. Regas, in the possession of Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians.

Vignette. Title-page. Allegorical Design. Drawn and Engraved on Steel, by J. Sartin.

Leila. A Line and Stipple Engraving on Steel, by Inman.

wick.
 The Painter in the Woods after a Picture by T. Creswick.
 The Chase in the Olden Time, after a Water Color Picture by Dodgson.
 A Hawking Party, from a Design by Gilbert.
 Love and Glory, after Design by Gilbert.
 Portrait of Peter F. Rothemann, from Daguerreotype by Root.
 Denizens of the Forest.
 Petiole Entomology.
 Kinetic Illustration of Probationary Philosophy.
 Minute the Food of Love.
 Private Rehearsal.
 Poetesses in the Eighteenth Century.
 Notes of Interrogation.
 Poetesses in the Nineteenth Century.
 Design for Cottage in the Italian Style. By T. Washdell Architect.
 Ground Plan, and Plan of Upper Story.
 Three Groups of Figures in Arabian Figures.
 Pastors for Needlework.
 As a Christmas or New Year's Gift, nothing can be more appropriate.

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